Vydehi Model United Nations

General Data:

Name: **Tuhin Sarkar**

Committee: **UNESCO**

Country / Portfolio: **Burkina Faso**

Agenda: **Addressing the lingering impact of Neo-colonialism in Educational and social aspects**

Procedures:

General Information:

1. We arrive at: 8:30 am
2. 8:30 – 9:00: Breakfast / Snacks
3. 9:00 – 10:00: Committee Meeting (Taken to the UNESCO room)

Fancy MUN Terminology:

BG – (Background Guide): **Document prepared by each committee session to provide delegates with an overview of topics to be discussed.** It talks about: **Issue Overview,**

==**Historical Context**==, ==**Key Players**==, ==**Current Situation**==, ==**Possible Solutions**==, ==**Research Tips.**==

EB – (Executive Board): **The Executive Board is a group of individuals who oversee and manage the committee sessions.** They are responsible for: ==Moderating Debates==, ==Enforcing Rules==, ==Voting Procedures==, ==Guidance==.

Lobbying: **When delegates talk informally to get support for their ideas and draft resolutions before the official debate starts. It's an important step for setting the agenda and getting backing for proposed solutions.**

1. ==**Networking**==**:** Delegates talk with other members of their committee to share their views and ideas. This helps them find shared interests and potential allies.
2. ==**Forming Alliance**==**:** Delegates try to form alliances with others who have similar or related goals. This can lead to creating blocs that support a united approach to solving the issue.
3. ==**Drafting Resolutions**==: Delegates collaborate to write resolution papers that address the committee's agenda. These drafts are usually created during lobbying sessions and are improved as they get more feedback from other delegates.
4. ==**Negotiation**==**:** Delegates negotiate and make compromises to include various viewpoints and interests in their resolution drafts, with the goal of creating a document that has wide support.
5. ==**Strategizing**==**:** Delegates use this time to plan their strategy for debates and voting, making sure they have a strong position and enough support for their resolutions.

Bloc: **It is a group of delegates who have similar views or interests on an issue. Blocs are created to join forces and push for shared goals within a committee.**

1. ==**Formation**==: Delegates find other members who share their viewpoints or interests and join forces to form a bloc. This can occur during lobbying sessions or informal discussions.

2. **Collaboration**: Members of a bloc work together to write resolutions, suggest amendments, and plan their strategy for debates and negotiations.
3. **Support**: Blocs help members coordinate their efforts, ensuring a unified stance on proposed solutions and maximizing their influence during voting.
4. **Negotiation**: Within a bloc, delegates may negotiate and compromise to refine their proposals and gain broader support from other blocs or delegates.
5. **Strategic Advantage**: By working as a bloc, delegates can pool their resources and influence to increase their chances of successfully passing resolutions and shaping the committee's outcome.

Qarma: **It means "Question, Answer, Rebuttal, Motion, and Amendment."**

It's a way to organize how people interact and handle formal procedures during committee sessions.

1. **Question**: Delegates ask questions to get more information or details about the topic being discussed or a specific resolution or proposal.
2. **Answer**: Delegates or speakers answer the questions, giving the needed information or clarification.
3. **Rebuttal**: Here, delegates can counter others' arguments by challenging their points or offering alternative viewpoints.
4. **Motion**: A delegate can propose a formal motion to the committee, like changing the topic, ending the debate on a specific issue, or calling for a vote.
5. **Amendment**: Delegates can suggest changes to a resolution or document being reviewed. Amendments are discussed and voted on separately before the main resolution is voted on.

Agenda: **The "agenda" is the list of topics or issues that will be talked about during a committee session or conference. It sets the schedule for the discussions and is usually decided before the conference starts.**

Del: **It stands for delegate.**

Committee Mandate: **It is the set of tasks, goals, or areas that a committee is responsible for. It explains what the committee should focus on and accomplish during the conference.**

1. <mark>**Purpose and Objectives**</mark>**:** The main goals of the committee include addressing specific international issues, creating policies, or finding solutions to global problems.
2. <mark>**Scope of Discussion**</mark>**:** The range of topics or issues the committee is allowed to discuss and work on. This sets the limits for what the committee can address.
3. <mark>**Responsibilities**</mark>**:** The tasks and functions the committee is expected to carry out, such as drafting resolutions, suggesting amendments, or creating strategies.
4. <mark>**Guiding Principles**</mark>**:** The principles or frameworks that should guide the committee's work, including relevant international laws, agreements, or precedents.
5. <mark>**Expected Outcomes**</mark>**:** The expected outcomes or deliverables from the committee's sessions, like a final resolution or policy recommendations.

(Important Information)
Opening Sessions

1. Voting for Commence Formal Session or open debate: (Vote for motion to open debate) (All those in Favor, all those opposed)

2. Roll Call:

> ### **- My options:**
>
> - Present – I can say **Ye**, **Nei**, or **Abstain**: (Present indicates that I am present, but can abstain from voting in the future.)
>
> - Present and Voting: I can vote **Ye**, **Nei**, but cannot **Abstain**. (During voting, I have to be active, I cannot decide not to cast my vote)

ALWAYS VOTE PRESENT, NOT PRESENT AND VOTING!

If the EB (Executive Board) asks "Are there any motions on the floor?"

Or you want to start a motion:

You may respond with a motion out-loud to open the:
1. **Speaker's list**
2. **Point of personal privilege, Point of Order, Point of Inquiry, Point of Information.**
   ❖ Formal:
3. GSL: General Speaker's list
4. SSL: Special Speaker's list
5. PSL: Provisional Speaker's List
   ❖ Informal:
1. Moderated Caucus
2. Round Robin
3. Unmoderated Caucus

So, I can clearly say, "Motion to open the speaker's list for 2 minutes per delegate."

Points, Yielding, and types of voting

Points (You may say something like: Point of _____ with your [name])

❖ Point of Personal Privilege: You may use this to point out something related to your personal comfort, such as not being able to hear someone, or switching off the fans, or closing a window.

❖ Point of Order: Pointing out if EB (Executive Board) is messing with the ROP (Rules of Procedure), Pointing out Factual Inaccuracies, Pointing out the use of slang

language to EB (Executive Board).

- ❖ Point of Inquiry: Clarify with or ask the EB a question.

- ❖ Point of Information: Ask a question to a speech by the delegate to the delegate to receive and process more information.

Note: **Please avoid using SLANG WORDS, as another delegate can send a Point of Order chit to the EB (Executive Board) to reduce your score.**

Yielding

You may yield (give) the remaining time of your speech during a debate, etc... to the chair, to another delegate, for Point of Information (POI)

You may yield your time to:

- ❖ To the chair (EB in this case)
- ❖ To another delegate:
- ❖ For POI (Point of Information)

Note: If you yield your time to the chair, the time will be simply neglected and the EB (Executive Board) will just commence with the rest of the speeches left without giving anyone time.

Only yield your time to another delegate, if they are your ally country. Do NOT, I repeat, DO NOT yield your time to the delegate of another country that has not made any negotiations with you. It may come in the format of a **chit**, but you have to <mark>ignore</mark> it.

Types of Voting:

Procedural Voting: In this kind of voting, we need 50% of majority votes.

Substantive Voting: In this kind of voting, we need 2/3rd majority.

Chits: How to send chits

Chits can be written by you to the EB or Delegates for the following reasons:

1. Communication: From Delegate to Delegate, or Delegate to Chair, chits are mainly used for communication purposes.
2. Making Motions: Making Motions: Some conferences allow delegates to submit chits to request formal motions, such as calling for a moderated or unmoderated caucus. This is often done when a delegate wants to propose something but does not wish to speak immediately.
3. Submitting Proposals: Chits are notes that delegates use to submit their ideas or changes to the committee. This way, they can share their proposals without having to speak in front of everyone.
4. Questions: Delegates can use chits to ask the chair for clarifications about the Rules of Procedure or other procedural matters that might not be directly addressed during the debate.

Note: If you send your chit directly to the delegate without via the EB (Executive Board), then it will not be marked by the EB (Executive Board) for quality. Make sure to not write big context, and make it short and concise.

Types of **CHITS:**

1. Substantive Chits: It is sent to the EB to substantiate your point.
   It's an extension to your speech. You can send it to the EB if you were not able to complete your speech due to the time limit to show that you care and are

committed to put your point no matter what. (This will be marked)

2. Point of Information Chits: From one delegate to another via the EB
   This chit is used to get more context or information for a question from another delegate. Very useful if you want to know more about their speech.

3. Point of order chits: From delegate to EB.
   Typically used for reporting something to the **EB**. For example, it is used when you want to point out **factually inaccurate information** (**factual inaccuracies**), pointing out if the **EB** (Executive Board) is messing with the **(ROP) Rules of Procedure**, or to report a **delegate** if they are using **slang language,** or are **showing bias**.

4. Any other points/ **to the EB**: To mention other point that are not covered right here.

5. To another delegate: (Very Important) <mark>USE THIS TYPE OF CHIT TO REQUEST OTHER DELEGATES TO YIELD THEIR TIME TO ME IN ORDER TO COMPLETE MY SPEECH</mark>.

CHIT FORMAT

[Insert type of **CHIT (POI for example)**]   ~~[VIA EB]~~   From: Public's Republic of Burkina Faso   To: [Full name of the other country]   Context: [3 lines at max]

Question: [Not exceeding two lines]

| [Substantive **CHIT**]

From: Republic of Burkina Faso
To: EB (Executive Board)

Para 1:
1.
2.
3.

(You can divide this section into many parts) |
|---|

Types of Debates

FORMAL:

GSL (General Speaker's list)

- Inexhaustive list of speakers
- Default setting of committee, basically unlimited number of speakers till committee ends.

SSL: (Special Speaker's list)

- "For" and "Against" side.
- Usually, to debate a special motion.
- Even number of speakers.

INFORMAL:

Moderated Caucus:

> Note: (Executive Board) EB records all interactions made within a moderated caucus for points.

- Limited Number of Speakers
- No Yields
- No PoIs verbally, all other points verbally.
- Substantives
-

Unmoderated Caucus:

> Note: (Executive Board) EB will **not record** any conversation we have during an unmoderated caucus.

- Take a break
- Go lobby

Round Robin:

- All delegates speak in a given order (Reverse alphabetical or in SCs: observers, Non-permanent, then permanent)
- No yeilds all points written except for Points of Personal Privilege

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More on Burkina Faso

Country flag (after independence in 1960)

Burkina Faso[a] is a landlocked country in West Africa. It covers an area of 274,223 km2 (105,878 sq mi), bordered by Mali to the northwest, Niger to the northeast, Benin to the southeast, Togo and Ghana to the south, and Ivory Coast to the southwest. As of 2021, the country had an estimated population of 23,674,480. Previously called the Republic of Upper Volta (1958–1984), it was renamed Burkina Faso by President Thomas Sankara. Its citizens are known as Burkinabè,[b] and its capital and largest city is Ouagadougou.

The largest ethnic group in Burkina Faso is the Mossi people, who settled the area in the 11th and 13th centuries. They established powerful kingdoms such as the Ouagadougou, Tenkodogo, and Yatenga. In 1896, it was colonized by the French as part of French West Africa; in 1958, Upper Volta became a self-governing colony within the French Community. In 1960, it gained full independence with Maurice Yaméogo as president. Since it gained its independence, the country has

been subject to instability, droughts, famines and corruption. There have also been various coups, in 1966, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1987, and twice in 2022 (January and September). There were also unsuccessful coup attempts in 1989, 2015, and 2023.

Thomas Sankara came to power following a successful coup in 1983. As president, Sankara embarked on a series of ambitious socioeconomic reforms which included a nationwide literacy campaign, land redistribution to peasants, vaccinations for over 2 million children, railway and road construction, equalized access to education, and the outlawing of female genital mutilation, forced marriages, and polygamy. He served as the country's president until 1987 when he was deposed and assassinated in a coup led by Blaise Compaoré, who became president and ruled the country until his removal on 31 October 2014.

Since the mid-2010s, Burkina Faso has been severely affected by the rise of insurgencies in the Sahel. Several militias, partly allied with the Islamic State (IS) or al-Qaeda, operate in Burkina Faso and across the border in Mali and Niger. More than one million of the country's 21 million inhabitants are internally displaced persons. Burkina Faso's military seized power in a coup d'état on 23 and 24 January 2022, overthrowing President Roch Marc Kaboré. On 31 January, the military junta restored the constitution and appointed Paul-Henri Sandaogo Damiba as interim president, but he was himself overthrown in a second coup on 30 September and replaced by military captain Ibrahim Traoré.[15]

Burkina Faso remains one of the least developed countries in the world, with a GDP of $16.226 billion in 2022. Approximately 63.8% of its population practices Islam, while 26.3% practices Christianity.[4] The country's official language of government and business was French, until January 2024, by ratification of a constitutional amendment, the status of French was demoted to that of a "working language" of the country, alongside English.

[16][17] While the Burkinabè government officially recognizes 60 indigenous languages, the Mooré language is spoken by over half the population.[18][19]

The country's territory is geographically biodiverse, and includes plentiful reserves of gold, manganese, copper and limestone. Due to its multicultural make-up, Burkinabè art has a rich and long history, and is globally renowned for its orthodox style.[20] The country is governed as a semi-presidential republic, with executive, legislative and judicial powers. It is a member of the United Nations, La Francophonie and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation. On 18 January 2024, Burkina Faso announced its exit from ECOWAS and the African Union.

Starting in the early 1890s during the European Scramble for Africa, a series of European military officers made attempts to claim parts of what is today Burkina Faso. At times these colonialists and their armies fought the local peoples; at times they forged alliances with them and made treaties. The colonialist officers and their home governments also made treaties among themselves. The territory of Burkina Faso was invaded by France, becoming a French protectorate in 1896.[35]

French West Africa c. 1913

The eastern and western regions, where a standoff against the forces of the powerful ruler Samori Ture complicated the situation, came under French occupation in 1897. By 1898, the majority of the territory corresponding to Burkina Faso was nominally conquered; however, French control of many parts remained uncertain.[24]

The Franco-British Convention of 14 June 1898 created the country's modern borders. In the French territory, a war of conquest against local communities and political powers continued for about five years. In 1904, the largely pacified territories of the Volta basin were integrated into the Upper Senegal and Niger colony of French West Africa as part of the reorganization of the French West African colonial empire. The colony had its capital in Bamako.

The language of colonial administration and schooling became French. The public education system started from humble origins. Advanced education was provided for many years during the colonial period in Dakar.

The indigenous population was highly discriminated against. For example, African children were not allowed to ride bicycles or pick fruit from trees, "privileges" reserved for the children of colonists. Violating these regulations could land parents in jail.[36]

Draftees from the territory participated in the European fronts of World War I in the battalions of the Senegalese Rifles. Between 1915 and 1916, the districts in the western part of what is now Burkina Faso and the bordering eastern fringe of Mali became the stage of one of the most important armed oppositions to colonial government: the Volta-Bani War.[37]

The French government finally suppressed the movement but only after suffering defeats. It also had to organize its largest expeditionary force of its colonial history to send into the country to suppress the insurrection. Armed opposition wracked the Sahelian north when the Tuareg

and allied groups of the Dori region ended their truce with the government.

The capital, Ouagadougou, in 1930

French Upper Volta was established on 1 March 1919. The French feared a recurrence of armed uprising and had related economic considerations. To bolster its administration, the colonial government separated the present territory of Burkina Faso from Upper Senegal and Niger.

The new colony was named Haute Volta for its location on the upper courses of the Volta River (the Black, Red and White Volta), and François Charles Alexis Édouard Hesling became its first governor. Hesling initiated an ambitious road-making program to improve infrastructure and promoted the growth of cotton for export. The cotton policy – based on coercion – failed, and revenue generated by the colony stagnated. The colony was dismantled on 5 September 1932, being split between the French colonies of Ivory Coast, French Sudan and Niger. Ivory Coast received the largest share, which contained most of the population as well as the cities of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso.

France reversed this change during the period of intense anti-colonial agitation that followed the end of World War II. On 4 September 1947, it revived the colony of Upper Volta, with its previous boundaries, as a part of the French Union. The French designated its colonies as departments of metropolitan France on the European continent.

On 11 December 1958 the colony achieved self-government as the Republic of Upper Volta; it joined the Franco-African Community. A revision in the organization of French Overseas Territories had begun with the passage of the Basic Law (Loi Cadre) of 23 July 1956. This act was followed by reorganization measures approved by the French parliament early in 1957 to ensure a large degree of self-government for individual territories. Upper Volta became an autonomous republic in the French community on 11 December 1958. Full independence from France was received in 1960.[38]

The Republic of Upper Volta (French: République de Haute-Volta) was established on 11 December 1958 as a self-governing colony within the French Community. The name Upper Volta related to the nation's location along the upper reaches of the Volta River. The river's three tributaries are called the Black, White and Red Volta. These were expressed in the three colors of the former national flag.

Before attaining autonomy, it had been French Upper Volta and part of the French Union. On 5 August 1960, it attained full independence from France. The first president, Maurice Yaméogo, was the leader of the Voltaic Democratic Union (UDV). The 1960 constitution provided for election by universal suffrage of a president and a national assembly for five-year terms. Soon after coming to power, Yaméogo banned all political parties other than the UDV. The government lasted until 1966. After much unrest, including mass demonstrations and strikes by students, labor unions, and civil servants, the military intervened.

Lamizana's rule and multiple coups

The 1966 military coup deposed Yaméogo, suspended the constitution, dissolved the National Assembly, and placed Lt. Col. Sangoulé Lamizana at the head of a government of senior army officers. The army remained in power for four years. On 14 June 1976, the Voltans ratified a new constitution that established a four-year transition period toward complete civilian rule. Lamizana remained in power throughout the 1970s as president of military or mixed civil-military governments. Lamizana's rule coincided with the beginning of the Sahel drought and famine which had a devastating impact on Upper Volta and neighboring countries. After conflict over the 1976 constitution, a new constitution was written and approved in 1977. Lamizana was re-elected by open elections in 1978.

Lamizana's government faced problems with the country's traditionally powerful trade unions, and on 25 November 1980, Col. Saye Zerbo overthrew President Lamizana in a bloodless coup. Colonel Zerbo established the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress as the supreme governmental authority, thus eradicating the 1977 constitution.

Colonel Zerbo also encountered resistance from trade unions and was overthrown two years later by Maj. Dr. Jean-Baptiste Ouédraogo and the Council of Popular Salvation (CSP) in the 1982 Upper Voltan coup d'état. The CSP continued to ban political parties and organizations, yet promised a transition to civilian rule and a new constitution.[39][40]

1983 coup d'état

Infighting developed between the right and left factions of the CSP. The leader of the leftists, Capt. Thomas Sankara,

was appointed prime minister in January 1983, but was subsequently arrested. Efforts to free him, directed by Capt. Blaise Compaoré, resulted in a military coup d'état on 4 August 1983.

The coup brought Sankara to power and his government began to implement a series of revolutionary programs which included mass-vaccinations, infrastructure improvements, the expansion of women's rights, encouragement of domestic agricultural consumption, and anti-desertification projects.[41]

Burkina Faso (since 1984)

On 2 August 1984, on Sankara's initiative, the country's name changed from "Upper Volta" to "Burkina Faso", or land of the honest men; (the literal translation is land of the upright men).[42][43][need quotation to verify][44][45] The presidential decree was confirmed by the National Assembly on 4 August 1984.

Sankara's government comprised the National Council for the Revolution (CNR – French: Conseil national révolutionnaire), with Sankara as its president, and established popular Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDRs). The Pioneers of the Revolution youth programme was also established.

Sankara launched an ambitious socioeconomic programme for change, one of the largest ever undertaken on the African continent.[41] His foreign policies centred on anti-imperialism, with his government rejecting all foreign aid, pushing for odious debt reduction, nationalising all land and mineral wealth and averting the power and influence

of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. His domestic policies included a nationwide literacy campaign, land redistribution to peasants, railway and road construction and the outlawing of female genital mutilation, forced marriages and polygamy.[41][46]

Sankara pushed for agrarian self-sufficiency and promoted public health by vaccinating 2,500,000 children against meningitis, yellow fever, and measles.[46] His national agenda also included planting over 10,000,000 trees to halt the growing desertification of the Sahel. Sankara called on every village to build a medical dispensary and had over 350 communities build schools with their own labour.[41][47]

In the 1980s, when ecological awareness was still very low, Sankara was one of the few African leaders to consider environmental protection a priority. He engaged in three major battles: against bush fires "which will be considered as crimes and will be punished as such"; against cattle roaming "which infringes on the rights of peoples because unattended animals destroy nature"; and against the anarchic cutting of firewood "whose profession will have to be organized and regulated". As part of a development program involving a large part of the population, ten million trees were planted in Burkina Faso in fifteen months during the revolution. To face the advancing desert and recurrent droughts, Sankara also proposed the planting of wooded strips about fifty kilometers wide, crossing the country from east to west. Cereal production, close to 1.1 billion tons before 1983, was predicted to rise to 1.6 billion tons in 1987. Jean Ziegler, former UN special rapporteur for the right to food, said that the country "had become food self-sufficient."[48]

Moderated Caucus topics

Mod Caucus:

1)Addressing Economic Aid and International Debt in order to help neo-colonized countries achieve economic independence. -Portugal **7**

(2)Addressing global education models in order to promote indigenous cultures, local knowledge systems and local languages in educational curricula. - Portugal **7**

3) Measures that can be implemented to mitigate the "brain drain" that robs nations of vital human capital and resources - **Burkina Faso 6**

4)Discussing measures to diversify economies and promote sustainable development in post-colonial nations. - Pakistan **6**

5) Discussing on the role of media and its effects - **5**

6) Deliberating on the importance of international law in neo-colonization and its challenges - **0**